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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

Application of: ISA, Nessim N.
Serial Number: 10/810560 Docket No.: 1305-01
Filed: March 29, 2004
Title: Endocervical Curettings Receiver
Examiner: TOWA, Rene T. Group Art Unit: 3736

The Commissioner of Patents
The United States Patent Office

FACSIMILE
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January 3, 2006

Sir:

RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION

This is in response to the non-final Office Action dated October 3, 2005.

In response to the Action, the Applicant has amended the description and the claims in order to provide clarification of the differences between the present invention and the cited prior art, and has provided comments on the Examiner's rejections, as set out on the following pages. Attached are copies of an amended paragraph from page 2 of the specification; an amended set of claims; remarks made in response to the Office Action; and a copy of a Revocation of Agent form, in favour of the undersigned.

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Amendment to the Description

The following paragraph is to be substituted for the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 6 of the description, and ending on page 2, line 17. The amended paragraph replaces all prior versions of this paragraph of record in the present application.

The endocervical curetting instrument is commonly a small, spoon shaped device having sharp edges for cutting and/or scrapping of tissues from the cervical walls. Commonly used types of endocervical curettes are described in, for example, US Patent Nos. 4641662, 4932957 and 5348023. These devices are all useful for scrapping and/or cutting tissue (or the "endocervical curettings") from the cervical area. The ~~{collect}~~ collected tissue is then typically trapped in the "basket" of the curette (e.g. two bands of steel across the bottom of the curette). Once in the basket, the tissue specimen is removed while being physically attached to the curette. Alternatively, the tissue or any fluid samples could be collected using suction. However, given the size and shape of the curette, it is frequently not possible to collect all of the tissue specimens which have been cut or scrapped from the cervix. Also, suction of the tissue specimens results in loss of material which becomes stuck to the walls of the suction equipment.